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President KIM IL SUNG Talks with Ret. S. Korean Gen. Choe Hong Hui

President Kim Il Sung Sept. 29 received with him in a cordial atmosphere Choe Hong Hui, publisher of "Paedal Sinbo" and had a talk overflowing with compatriotic sentiment. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 29 received Choe Hong Hui, publisher of "Paedal Sinbo" and Chairman of the International Taegwondo Federation according to a KCNA report.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with Choe Hong Hui in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiment.

Choe Hong Hui presented a gift to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon for Choe Hong Hui.

Other Presidential Audiences

President Kim Il Sung received delegations from various parts of the world -- Mili on Sept. 7, Zimbabwe on Sept. 7, Japan on Sept. 10 and 13, Koreans here on Sept. 16, Latin America on Sept. 18 and Indonesia on Oct. 1.

President Kim Il Sung had conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, KCNA reported.

Mali

Kim Il Sung on Sept. 7 received N'tji Mariko, Minister of Sports, Arts and Culture, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Moussa Traore, President of the Republic of Mali, and his party.

Present there were vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae, Minister of Culture and Art Li Chang Son and vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok.

Also present was Sekou Almamy Koreissi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali to the DPRK.

The special envoy presented to President Kim Il Sung a personal letter of His Excellency Moussa Traore, President of the Republic of Mali.

Zimbabwe

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 7 received the government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Information and Tourism of Zimbabwe.

Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi and vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok were on hand.

On the occasion the head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il Sung.

Japan

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 10 received the delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of Sohyo and Chairman of the Japan Teachers' Union.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Mun Byong Rok were on hand.

President Kim Il Sung arranged on Sept. 10 a dinner for the delegation.

President Kim Il Sung also on Sept. 13 received the delegation of the all Japan confederation of local autonomy government workers' unions.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Yamazaki Noboru, Member of the House of Councillors of Japan and Chairman of the Confederation.

Personages concerned Hyon Jun Guk and Mun Byong Rok were on hand.

Koreans from Japan

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 16 received the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and Korean traders and industrialists in Japan.

Present on the occasion were the members of the group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Li Jin Gyu, vice-Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun); and the members of the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan and of the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Tokyo under Chongryun.

On hand were Premier Li Jong Ok and Comrade Kim Jung Rin.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon for the members of the congratulatory group and traders and industrialists.

Latin America

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 18 received Genaro Carnero Checa, Director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, President of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support the Reunification of Korea and General Secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, and his wife.

On hand were Comrade Kim Yong Nam and vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Han Ik Su.

The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il Sung. President Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Indonesia

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 1 received the delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation His Excellency Daryatmo, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia; and his wife; Sugiharto, Chief of Golkar Faction; Hardjantho Sumodisastro, Chief of the Indonesian Democratic Party Faction; Amir Datuk Palindih, Chief of the Second Committee of the House of Representatives; and other members of the delegation.

On hand were Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Hwang Jang Yop and his wife and vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok.

The delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il Sung.

Impressive Results in Socialist Construction

A great upswing is being brought about on all fronts of socialist construction of the DPRK with the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea around the corner.

Refrigerating plants are under construction throughout the country and particularly at the Sinpo and Ryukdae fishery stations.

The construction of a modern refrigerating plant is launched at a fast tempo with the DPRK converted into a leading fishing power.

The Taean Heavy Machine Combine, built on the River Taedong as a grand monumental creation in the era of Juche, has been commissioned. It carries a very great importance in the development of the machine-building industry of the DPRK.

The dock construction was completed in a short time in Ryongnamri, Nampo as a modern dock capable of repairing large cargo ships.

Various kinds of modern buildings are mushrooming in Pyongyang where a grand people's study hall is under construction and Changgangho health club were built. The construction of the Waudo Street and many other objects have of late been carried out in Nampo Municipality.

The construction of a railway line between Chagangsamgang and Unbong has been completed. The electrification project of the Kowon-Pongsan railway line 320 kilometers long linking the eastern and western regions of the country have also been successfully completed.

A 20,000-ton cargo ship and a 14,000-ton fish-salting mother ship, named "Ryongnamsan", have been launched and a modern large electric locomotive and passenger car, a tractor of new type, modern machines and equipment of high efficiency, a new coal-cutter, high-speed drills and other mining equipment, a universal excavator, a special welder, a wing-type plastering machine and other building equipment have been made as gifts to the Party Congress.

The Anju district coal mining complex wrought a miracle by producing 100,000 tons of coal at a cutting face in a month; Transport workers across the country keep advancing in the spirit with which they hauled 4,711,000 tons of more freight than their traction norm in August, and the Pyongyang Textile Combine is producing these days 10,000 to 15,000 metres of more fabrics a day than the daily output in August.

The nation's gross industrial output in July increased by 41 per cent and in August by 43 per cent above the same months of last year. The plan of gross industrial output in terms of value envisaged in the "100-day battle" was carried out at 103 per cent in July and at 113 per cent in August.

New records have been set in the production of major industrial goods such as power, iron ore, pig iron, rolled steel, cement, magnesia clinker, chemical fibre, spun yarn, fabrics and shoes.

By the high revolutionary zeal and creative labour of the working people, over 500 factories and enterprises had fulfilled their assignments for the year as of the end of August.

The Mangyongdae Bulldozer Factory, the Pyongyang Nonferrous Metal Factory and the Pyongchon Machine Plant, Modernized the production processes and markedly raised the production capacity by vigorously waging a technical innovation movement in the period of fulfilment of their plans.

The Pyongchon Machine Plant increased sheet metal processing capacity over 10 times by devising and introducing a screw-type oil pressure press and produced 16 sets of plants outside its plan.

The Tongdaewon Clothing Factory and the Sinuiju and Manpo Knitwear Mills fulfilled their yearly plans four months and a half ahead of schedule.

SEOUL STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST 'YUSIN' REMNANTS

Students of Korea Theological College of Seoul carried out an on-campus demonstration around 10 AM, on Oct. 8, according to informed sources, Tokyo's major dailies reported on Oct. 10.

The Asahi Shimbun, The Yomiuri Shimbun, The Mainichi Shimbun, and The Tokyo Shimbun in their Seoul-datelined stories reported two students distributed handbills at morning prayers at the chapel of the school, charging what they called "yusin remnants" with attemping to end freedom and democracy on the plea of national security.

Immediately nearly 100 students began a demonstration shoulder to shoulder. The newspapers said most of them were arrested on the spot for investigation by the riot police. The school was closed for an undisclosed period.

The demonstration was the first of the sort since the May student demonstrations.

Former S. Korean Army Commander Visits DPRK

A former south Korean army commander said it would make sense for Pyongyang and Seoul to form a confederation while leaving their respective systems as they were for the time being. Ret. Gen. Choe Hong Hui said the July 4, 1972 north-south joint communique should be the basis of his country's reunification. He would dedicate himself to the reunification cause, he added. Gen. Choe, a resident of Toronto, Canada, made these remarks while leading the International Taegwondo (the special Korean art of empty-handed self-defense) Exhibition Group. He was visiting the DPRK from September 20 to 30 as publisher of "Paedal Sinbo" and Chairman of the International Taegwondo Federation.

His visit was at the invitation of Vice-President Kim Il of the country, which was contained in letters sent by the Vice-President to overseas Koreans of all strata on January 15. The Vice-President made a proposal to them to have face-to-face talks for a frank exchange of opinions on north-south dialogue and reunification.

Choe Hong Hui, then the commander of the 6th army corps of the "ROK army", participated in the so-called military coup on May 16, 1961 which brought Pak Jung Hi to power. Later he was forced to retire. In late 1960s he was named the first ambassador to Malaysia and in early 1970s took refuge in abroad. Since then he has been active in the campaign to end the "yusin system" and restore democracy in south Korea.

He is one of co-chairmen of the League of Koreans Abroad for Democracy and Reunification, and is deeply associated with the Paedal National Society as publisher of its Korean-language organ "Paedal Sinbo". (The Paedal Servicemen's Society was renamed the Paedal National Society in 1980. The Paedal Servicemen's Society was formed on March 3, 1979 in Washington. Its chairman is Choi Tok Sin, former minister of foreign affairs of south Korea who declared his desertion of Pak Jung Hi's "yusin" rule in 1978. The word "Paedal" is an ancient name of Korea. The Korean people was called the "Paedal" nation in antient times.)

On September 27 and 28 in Pyongyang Choe Hong Hui exchanged opinions with Vice-President Kim Il.

His Taegwondo Exhibition Group gave its premier on September 23 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and performed at various places in the DPRK through September 28.

Many places the group visited included Mangyongdae, the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung, and the Pyongyang Metro.

Commenting on his visit Gen. Choe said:

"From the moment I set foot in north Korea, I was excited to see the grand sight of construction and well-regulated fields of golden crops.

"Seeing here that our nation is patriotic, emotional, industrious and talented, I feel greatest pride in being one of the Korean nation.

"What I felt especially in the north is that young men and children are growing healthily. Seeing the youth full of life, and construction progressing at fast pace, I gained fresh strength and looked ahead to the prospect of reunification."

Referring to the superb leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the former south Korean general stated:

"I think that all this they owe to such great leader as President Kim Il Sung who is far-sighted and has gone through all twists and turns."

"Witnessing the developed realities of north Korea I understood well that the policy of President Kim Il Sung is really good and his leadership is wise," he exclaimed.

He described south Korea's new strongman Chon Du Hwan as responsible for a massacre. He observed:

"In committing murder, Pak Jung Hi picked out good people and killed them. But Chon Du Hwan is murdering people at random. He has killed more people than Pak Jung Hi did.

"But I think a dictatorship like Chon Du Hwan's might speed up the reunification of the country, because reckless suppression might invite stronger resistance of the people."

No foreigners will help us or realise reunification for us. Even if they realise reunification, it is not a desirable one but a disgraceful one, I think.

We think reunification which is achieved with our own efforts and through the unity of the entire people, transcending differences in ideology and idea without war will be a genuine reunification.

I think at present it may be a way of opening a phase on the road to reunification for us to form a single state externally and deal with diplomatic, military, political and other affairs, while leaving the two systems as they are for the time being, travel to each other and choose what we think good.

In this sense, I fully approve the proposal on instituting a north-south confederation.

After hearing what Choe Hong Hui said, Vice-President Kim Il said he was happy to know that Choe Hong Hui has a common view with him and other DPRK people in the stand on the question of national reunification and expressed support once again to his efforts for national reunification.

Vice-President Kim Il said that as there is a common stand on reunification, what is important now is action for its realization and underscored the need to pave a road to reunification with concerted efforts.

Choe Hong Hui said that he was happy to see that the desire and stand of overseas personages for reunification are concordant with the stand of responsible politicians and figures in the homeland, he stated: Having been convinced through my visit to north Korea that anything can be done when there is a will, I will devote myself to the reunification of the country.

Vice-President Kim Il and Choe Hong Hui shared the view that to meet each other and have a talk is helpful to deepening understanding and trust and greatly beneficial to the promotion of the cause of reunification and expressed the hope that more and more persons at home and abroad will meet each other and exchange opinions.

Kim Il-Choe Hong Hui Talks

Vice-President Kim Il and Choe Hong Hui exchanged opinions on the question of national reunification with an open-hearted and sincere attitude on Sep. 27 and 28.

Vice-President Kim Il spoke first.
He said:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received a high-level person in south Korean authority in 1972 and explained the three principles of national reunification — independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

I am convinced that the reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the whole nation, can surely be achieved, if the question of reunification is discussed on the three principles of national reunification.

I think there may be various ways to realise the reunification of the country.

The most ideal way is to set up a united central government by holding general democratic elections in the north and south after forcing all foreign troops out of our country. But, as the south Korean rulers are opposed to this, it is difficult to hold general elections right now.

But, we cannot merely wait till the establishment of a united central government.

We consider that under the condition where there are differences in ideology and system, it is a most realistic and reasonable way to achieve initial reunification by forming what we call a north-south confederation, while putting off the unification of the systems for the time being.

The north-south confederation means forming a confederal body with representatives of the north and south to deal with diplomatic and defence affairs in a uniform way and solve problems of common concern for the nation, while leaving the two systems as they are and maintaining independent activities of the north and south.

The institution of the north-south confederation will make it possible to alleviate the sufferings of the nation caused by the division, achieve a uniform development of the country and, furthermore, open a favourable phase for the peaceful reunification of the country.

We think the question of what system Korea should take after her complete reunification can be settled if the people choose it by themselves after seeing and experiencing each other's society under the confederal system.

No matter when and by what means the reunification of the country may be realised, the whole nation should unite and achieve great national unity for successfully accomplishing the cause of reunification, he noted, and said:

We think that we should not ask about the past doing of those who come out for reunification. Whatever road they might take in the past, we should join hands and advance with them in the same ranks if they now set out on the road of patriotism, the road of reunification.

Pointing out that a fascist rule going against reunification has been enforced in south Korea today, Vice-President Kim Il continued:

The Chon Du Hwan group has eliminated almost all of the persons to whom we sent letters in January, proposing to have a multilateral contact.

Kim Dae Jung was court-martialled and sentenced to death, prison terms were passed on Yun Bo Son and Ham Sok Hon and even Kim Yong Sam and Kim Jong Pil were completely expelled from the political world.

This fact is vivid evidence that the Chon Du Hwan fascist group has no idea of holding a dialogue with us or an intention to achieve reunification.

As the Chon Du Hwan group is suppressing the democratic forces and clamping down upon those who call for reunification, a grave obstacle has been laid in the way of the reunification of the country.

To attain great national unity and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, all the compatriots at home and abroad who are concerned for the future of the country and the nation should wage the struggle on a wide scale to overthrow the Chon Du Hwan group and realise democracy.

The very one wrecking the great unity of our nation and obstructing the reunification of the country is none other than the United States.

As the United States keeps its troops in south Korea on one pretext, interferes in the internal affairs of our country, neither democracy has been realised in south Korea nor national unity be achieved.

The United States is claiming that it keeps troops in south Korea to prevent the "threat of southward invasion," which no one will believe.

If we had an intention of "invading the south," we should have launched military action taking advantage of the favourable conditions last year when confusion was created in south Korea after the assassination of Pak Jung Hi. At that time, however, we did not take military action but proposed to south Korea to have a dialogue and realised it.

In an attempt to justify its presence in south Korea, the United States invented a new pretext that in recent years we have reinforced the army.

In the northern half of our Republic, now 8.6 million students accounting for more than a half of its population, are studying at schools of all levels. Besides, as we are carrying on vast peaceful construction, we should supply great labour force to it. With what labour can we continuously build up the army?

The United States is now clamouring about the "threat of southward invasion" and "destruction of a military equilibrium". It is nothing but a pretext to encourage the south Korean military fascist regime and justify its occupation of south Korea.

If the United States thinks it can rule the people by backing up the military fascist group, it is making a gross miscalculation.

We think compatriots at home and abroad should be roused to widely wage the anti-U.S. patriotic movement to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea.

If the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea, our people can certainly achieve the reunification of the country with their united efforts.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, all the patriotic figures and responsible politicians at home and abroad who take to heart the destinies of the country and the nation should gather at one place and have negotiations about measures for national salvation.

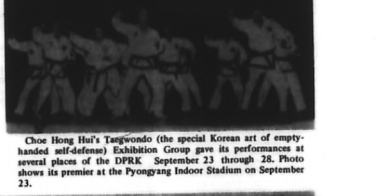
It is a good starting point that Mr. Choe Hong Hui visited the homeland and met us this time. We think the scope of such exchange of opinions should be further broadened.

Choe Hong Hui spoke next.
He said:

To achieve national reunification, the supreme goal, we should first of all meet each other and hold a dialogue. We can promote mutual understanding and solve the problem only through a dialogue, I think.

The problem on which we should lay the greatest emphasis in achieving reunification is to oust outside forces.

National reunification is not an affair of any specific individual person but an undertaking of the whole nation. Therefore, I am willing to participate in a dialogue with an open heart.



Choe Hong Hui's Taegwondo (the special Korean art of empty-handed self-defense) Exhibition Group gave its performances at several places of the DPRK September 23 through 28. Photo shows its premier at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on September 23.

On September 20 former south Korean army commander Choe Hong Hui, center, arrived at the Pyongyang Airport, leading his Taegwondo Exhibition Group. He stayed in the DPRK for ten days and visited various places of his motherland.

—By Tokyo Univ. Prof. Seki Hiroharu—

'DPRK As I Saw It' (5)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The DPRK has potential to lead the struggle of the Third-World countries for a new international econimic order. When President Kim Il Sung attended the funeral services for the late Mr. Tito, quite a few leaders of the Third-World countries called on him. It seemed to me that a TV scene of the President and Kim Yong Nam, chief of foreign affairs of the WPK CC, standing at the funeral services held in Belgrade, symbolically showed the future of the country.

The DPRK, which joined the non-alignment movement in 1976, will likely take the leadership in the post-Tito non-alignment movement.

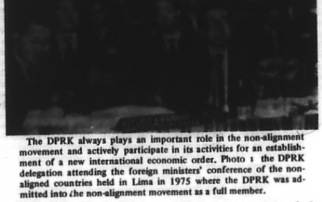
In the non-alignment movement there has been a crisis of splitting. Chief of foreign affairs Kim Yong Nam said that a lot of time could bring about a solution for the crisis, with the non-alignment movement strengthened. The DPRK is the only country in the Third World to have succeeded in establishing a self-reliant economy. It can be said that the country is a Burma-type country, but from the viewpoint of economic development, it is the most successful Burma-type country. Burma itself has failed there, but the DPRK has succeeded.

During several years between the Special General Assembly of the UN on underground resources in 1974 and the Special General Assembly of the UN on arms reduction in 1978, a non-aligned group of 77 made active efforts to establish a new economic order in the world. However, the more the number of the non-aligned countries increased, the more rapidly appeared signs of splitting.

There is hardly any other non-aligned country which publicly advocates non-alignment and has a real independent economy to guarantee it. If their economic basis is weak, they have to rely on aid from the Western countries or from the Eastern countries. However, a heavy reliance on such aid would result in political and economic subordination.

The establishment of a new international economic order and the arms reduction would be merely a desk plan without the support of an independent economy.

Even though the DPRK was aided by the Soviet Union in the early days of its foundation, and continuously received credits from it, and, after the Korean War, was helped by China, now it is on the road of self-reliant national development, no longer dependent on aid from these two bit powers.



The DPRK always plays an important role in the non-alignment movement and actively participate in its activities for an establishment of a new international economic order. Photo 1 the DPRK delegation attending the foreign ministers' conference of the non-aligned countries held in Lima in 1975 where the DPRK was admitted into the non-alignment movement as a full member.

Certain forces in the ruling WPK insisted on following the Russian example and the rival forces China-type lines, but they were not a match to the President's Juche idea. To be brief, the Juche idea is a view of human beings as independent and creative. This is a thoroughly man-centered idea. If the DPRK can be a model for the Third World, the secret of its development should be sought in the Juche idea.

Of course, the DPRK should strengthen its neutral stand between the Soviet Union and China. The country must strengthen its economic and political power.

Because of the deep economic relations between Japan and south Korea, even influential officials of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan have enthusiasm for visits to the DPRK, yet their wishes are represented quietly. It is a surprising fact. It is clear that Japan should activate state relations with the Third-World countries to first establish the diplomatic ties with the DPRK which is not known widely to the Japanese people but is located near Japan.

Of course, the establishment of diplomatic ties with the PLO is also very important. Japan is requested to make a drastic change in its diplomatic conduct to the Third-World countries in order to help bring durable peace on the Korean Peninsula and the Middle East.

The fact that independent economies are budding forth in these districts is characteristic of the world in 1970s. There is no doubt that since the DPRK has successfully established a firm independent economy, it is now going to be a model country for the Third World.

The DPRK is one of the most advanced countries of the Third World in terms of the demand for peace and of economic and welfare levels.

It is urgent for the U.S. and Japan to change their policy to Korea, to contribute to the preservation of peace there, to stop the cold-warrior policy which is the cause of the permanent separation of ten million family members of Korea.

For the reintegration of the Korean people, it is most effective to institute a north-south Korean confederation, leaving intact for a certain time the respective political, economic and social systems of both the north and south.

Well built into this confederation proposal initiated by the DPRK is the stand and the reality of south Korea.

If Japan fails to notice this confederal system, its political and cultural level must be low, even it is an economically big power, having on its soil UN University and more than 330 of international self-governing bodies.

Together with the peaceful solution of the Palestine problems of the Middle East, the peaceful reunification of Korea is an unavoidable problem for Japan and the U.S. in 1980s.

Leaders of Japan and the U.S. in 1980s must not put these two problems on the back burner.

(Concluded)

Rodong Sinmun Blames Chon for N-S Dialogue Collapse

PYONGYANG, September 28 (KCNA) – It is entirely because of the treacherous crimes of the Chon Du Hwan clique seeking fascism, division and confrontation that the contact between the working-level delegates for the north-south Premiers' contact which has been arranged with so much efforts on our initiative amid the expectation and hope of the entire fellow countrymen is again faced with a grave difficulty. The Chon Du Hwan clique's talk about "peaceful unification" is nothing but a deceptive scheme to whitewash its "two Koreas" policy and splittist line.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) today says this in an editorial headlined "Fully Justifiable Step to Cope with the Prevailing Situation" supporting the statement issued on September 24 by the working-level delegation of our side for the arrangement of the north-south Premiers' contact.

The statement declared that the working-level delegation of our side has no will to regard as the opposite side of the dialogue the human butchers who seek the permanent division of the nation and brutally murder fellow countrymen and that it will not go to the venue of the contact for the time being till everything has returned to normal in south Korea, the editorial notes, saying: This is an entirely just step which has to be taken in face of the grave situation created by the south side and fully accords with the will of the entire Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world.

With the lofty aim to accelerate national reunification, we have shown all sincerity to successfully promote the contact between the working-level delegates for the arrangement of the contact between the Premiers of both sides and exerted sincere efforts to realise the Premiers' contact as early as possible, exercising patience even with the obstructionist and delaying tactics and provocations of the south side, the editorial points out, and goes on:

But our efforts to advance the contact have borne no fruit owing to the perfidy of the south side and the contact between the working-level delegates of the north and the south has come to an unbreakable deadlock. Needless to say, the south side is to blame for this.

Worse still, an intolerable situation going against the fundamental idea of the dialogue and running counter to the desire of the nation for peaceful reunification has been created in south Korea by the Chon Du Hwan clique who usurped "power" with the bayonet.

Noting that the Chon Du Hwan clique is arresting, imprisoning or murdering a large number of democratic figures including Kim Dae Jung and students and patriots who called for social democracy in south Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country, the editorial says:

The Chon Du Hwan clique is a pack of truculent human-butchers ruthlessly murdering fellow countrymen of the same blood, far from loving the nation, and turning the whole land of the south into a graveyard of human rights, a theatre of fratricide.

It is indisputable that we cannot make any slightest compromise with such anti-national crimes of the military brigands who are indiscriminately murdering fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters in south Korea calling for democracy and reunification nor regard the murderers as the opposite side of the dialogue.

In order to advance the north-south dialogue with success it is necessary to create an atmosphere favourable to the dialogue and, to this end, it is imperative, first of all, to promote mutual trust and harmony between the two sides.

The Chon Du Hwan clique is systematically intensifying a smear campaign against us and maliciously inciting mistrust and consciousness of confrontation with anti-communist slogan, clamouring about the non-existent "threat of southward invasion" by inventing fictitious incidents and pretexts in a premeditated way.

All the acts of the Chon Du Hwan clique in south Korea tell that we cannot have a dialogue with this clique how much we want it. And even if we have it, it cannot be a dialogue for reunification.

The editorial continues:

All the crimes of the Chon Du Hwan clique seeking fascism, division and confrontation are backed by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese rulers who are manipulating and encouraging it behind the scene.

The U.S. and Japanese authorities are talking in words about "peace" in Korea and her "peaceful unification" and about the "creation" of "a favourable climate" for the north-south "dialogue," but are backing in actuality the Chon Du Hwan clique politically, economically and militarily and zealously encouraging and helping its fascist rule and splittist schemes.

By so doing, the U.S. and Japanese rulers attempt to realise their sinister ambition to freeze the division of Korea and place south Korea under their domination for ever.

The editorial stresses:

The question of the country's reunification should be peacefully solved through dialogue in conformity with the demand and desire of the people.

If the south side is truly concerned to work for the country and the nation, it should not commit the crime of seeking fascism, confrontation and division contrary to the aspiration of the whole nation for reunification.

If the U.S. and Japanese authorities truly want Korea's peace and peaceful reunification, they should refrain from instigating the Chon Du Hwan clique to fascism, division and confrontation.

It entirely depends on the attitude of the south side whether the contact between the working-level delegates of the north and the south will remain at a standstill or be resumed.

Choson Sinbo Marks Its 35th Birthday

A grand reception was arranged on Oct. 6 at the Shigakukaikan Hall celebrating the 35th birthday of Choson Sinbo Company with the attendance of 350 people

A meeting was held on Oct. 6 at the Korean Press Hall in Tokyo, celebrating the 35th founding anniversary of the Choson Sinbo Company affiliated with the People's Korea.

Chairman Han Duk Su of CSC of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) made a congratulatory speech before a large number of participants who came from various parts of Japan.

In his speech, he highly valued successful results which the Choson Sinbo Company registered for 35 years with warm solicitude of President Kim Il Sung.

After the meeting, a grand reception with a buffet and cocktail was hosted by the Choson Sinbo Company at the Shigakukaikan Hall downtown Tokyo.

More than 50 members of the diplomatic corps and foreign correspondents in Tokyo from 30 countries and 100 Japanese people were present on the occasion with 200 Korean compatriots who support the publication of five-language newspapers.

Also present at the reception were Vice-Chairman of Chongryun Li Gye Baek and Pak Chae Ro.

Amnesty International Report on Kim

The London-based Amnesty International recently made public a lengthy report on the Kim Dae Jung trial and the denial of democracy and human rights in south Korea. It conducted an investigation into the allegations that hundreds of political prisoners including former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung had been subjected to severe torture in recent months. The mission was to visit Seoul to observe the military tribunals and investigate the treatment of political dissidents convicted, as well as the more recent arrests and torture of the citizens and people in Seoul and Kwangju.

Follows the full text of the report:

Introduction

On 5 August 1980 Amnesty International announced that the South Korean authorities had refused entry to an Amnesty International delegation, wishing to meet government officials, lawyers and others, to investigate reports of serious human rights violations in the country. Amnesty International had earlier been given to understand that its delegation would be allowed into South Korea, but the Korean Embassy in Tokyo told the Amnesty International delegation later that the timing of the mission was "inconvenient", because the issue of human rights was "too sensitive in South Korea at this time". Amnesty International was told by Embassy officials that a visit by an Amnesty International delegation would be "warmly welcomed at a future occasion".

The Amnesty International delegation was travelling to Korea to investigate reports that hundreds of political prisoners had been arrested in recent months, that the whereabouts of many were not disclosed by the government, that prisoners were held incommunicado and were subjected to torture. The mission was to investigate trials and treatment of political prisoners convicted before the masses of arrests that followed the extension of martial law in May, as well as the more recent arrests of journalists, university professors, members of parliament, lawyers, clergymen, human rights activists and the hundreds of students arrested following demonstrations in the cities of Seoul and Kwangju in May 1980.

Since being refused entry into South Korea, Amnesty International has summarized its present concerns in the country and submitted a number of specific recommendations to the government of the Republic of Korea. These are:

1. Amnesty International respectfully requests that all prisoners of conscience held since before the declaration of martial law in May 1980 be released immediately. A list of some such cases is enclosed.
2. Amnesty International respectfully requests that all persons detained since the declaration of martial law on 17 May be either charged and brought to trial or released immediately and that a full list of those detained and their places of detention be made available publicly.
3. Amnesty International respectfully requests that the practice of incommunicado detention be ceased immediately and that access be given to relatives, lawyers, and doctors, as appropriate.
4. Amnesty International respectfully requests that allegations of ill-treatment and torture of detainees be subject of an independent investigation, and that the findings of such investigations be made public.
5. Amnesty International respectfully requests that trials be conducted fairly and openly, with full facilities for defendants to select lawyers of their own choice, to prepare and conduct their defence and to appeal to higher instances including the Supreme Court. In particular, Amnesty International urges that incriminating statements obtained as a result of duress not be admitted in evidence. Amnesty International furthermore urges that government-sponsored public statements of guilt of persons accused of having committed offences be discontinued in accordance with the principle of presumption of innocence prior to a finding of guilt. These requests appear particularly important where civilians are to be tried by military tribunals.
6. Amnesty International urges that in the event of death sentences being meted out, the competent authorities use their right of commutation or clemency.
7. In general, Amnesty International urges that the use of existing legislation and martial law decrees for the purpose of imprisoning people solely for the non-violent exercise of their human rights be discontinued.

This report prepared by Amnesty International describes recent developments in South Korea following the declaration of nationwide martial law. It also contains in part C, a description of Prisoners of Conscience and cases of particular concern to Amnesty International, including a description of the trial by martial law court of former Presidential candidate Kim Dae-jung, and his 23 co-defendants.

The report is up to date till the time of writing, 30 August 1980.

A. Human Rights in South Korea under Martial Law

Since President Park Chung-hee's assassination by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) Director Kim Jae-kyu on 26 October 1979, the political situation and the prospects for increased safeguarding of internationally recognized human rights has greatly fluctuated.

Immediately after President Park's death, in accordance with the provisions of the situation, Prime Minister Choi Kyu-hah became Acting President. Martial law was declared. The declaration of martial law did not apply to Cheju Island; therefore, as it did not cover the whole nation. Acting President Choi and the civilian cabinet remained in charge of government affairs except for national defence and the maintenance of internal law and order. The army chief of staff, General Chung Seung-hwa, became the Martial Law Commander, and Major General Chun Doo-hwan, Chief of the Army Security Command (the military intelligence unit), became the chief criminal investigator. A series of martial law decrees required, among other things, the obtaining of permission for all assemblies; banned demonstrations; imposed prior military censorship on all publications; extended the hours of the curfew; banned "fabricating and spreading of false rumours"; closed all universities; established courts martial with jurisdiction over crimes to do with foreign relations, arson, interference with official affairs and violation of the martial law decrees.

Despite the sweeping nature of these decrees, considerably more scope for freedom of expression was permitted in practice than had been the case during the later years of President Park Chung-hee's period in power. The 1972 Yushin ("revival") Constitution, which in effect made Park President for life, gives the President sweeping powers including the authority:

> "in time of natural calamity or a grave financial or economic crisis, and in case the national security or the public safety and order is seriously threatened or anticipated to be threatened.... to take necessary emergency measures in the whole range of state affairs, foreign affairs, national defence, economic, financial and judicial affairs". (Article 53)

Such emergency measures are not subject to judicial review, and the National Assembly's power in relation to them is limited to recommending that the President rescind them. A series of Emergency Regulations issued in 1974 were repealed in early 1975. However, at the time of President Park's death Emergency Regulation No. 9 (ER No.9), was still in effect. It prohibited "fabrication or dissemination of false rumours", criticism of the constitution or proposals for its revision, all political activity by students, defamation of ER No.9 itself and reporting to anyone else words or deeds which violated the decree. Such offences were to be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year. ER No.9 was rigorously enforced. The majority of South Korean prisoners of conscience adopted by Amnesty International since 1974 were among the approximately 1,400 people convicted of violating the Emergency Regulations since 1974. The 1961 Anti-Communist Law and the 1960 National Security Law can also be broadly interpreted and have been applied to cases clearly involving no more than the expression of peaceful opposition to the government, for example, the cases of Lee Yong-hui, Hahn Seung-hun.

Popular resentment built up over the years because of these restrictions on freedom of expression and because of labour laws which while allowing workers to organize, prevented them from gaining what they considered a fair share of the nation's increased wealth, engaging in collective bargaining or collective action. This was very clearly revealed by a series of events which began with a violent police attack on 11 August 1979 on women workers who were holding a sit-in demonstration at the headquarters of the opposition New Democratic Party. One woman died and many more women and opposition party members were injured. The events sparked off by this attack culminated in October 1979 in widespread rioting in two southern cities because of the expulsion of Kim Young-sam, head of the New Democratic Party (NDP), from the National Assembly in retaliation for his firm opposition to the government.

After President Park's death demands for democratic change increased; this was manifested in widespread public discussion of proposals for revision of the constitution. Even those who had achieved power under the Yushin Constitution, such as Acting President Choi Kyu-hah, formerly Prime Minister, and government party leader Kim Jong-pil (founder of the Democratic Republican Party and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency), asserted that the constitution should be amended. Their differences with those who had opposed the constitution during President Park's lifetime were over procedure and timing. The groups around Choi Kyu-hah and Kim Jong-pil wanted to abide by the constitution's own provisions, that is, elect a President within three months, draft a new constitution, adopt it in accordance with the Yushin procedures and choose a new government in one and a half to two years' time. Their opponents had various proposals for immediately repealing the Yushin Constitution and martial law and adopting a new constitution by means of broad based procedures not dependant on the Yushin Constitution. Some indication of their differences is given by their respective requirements for these procedures. President Choi called for "political development"; the Yushin opponents for "democratization". A number of cases of imprisonment in November 1979 demonstrated that the martial law authorities intended there to be limits to this debate. Several people, including former prisoners of conscience Lee Bu-young and the Reverend Yun Ban-ung, were arrested for violating the martial law decrees by stating that they were in favour of more rapid constitutional revision. Lee and Yun were sentenced to three and two years respectively on 5 December 1979, although Yun was later released.

On 24 November, 96 people were arrested for holding a meeting at the Young Women's Christian Association, disguised as a wedding, to oppose the impending presidential election under the Yushin Constitution. Sixty-two of them received summary 10 to 25 day sentences and 18 had sentences of one to three years confirmed on 12 April 1980. The writer Kim Byung-gol's sentence was suspended, and former President Yun Po-sun and Quaker leader Ham Sok-hon, were exempted from serving their sentences. Four of 65 members of the Korea Christian Students Federation, arrested for attempting to hold a meeting on 27 November, were convicted on 25 January 1980 and sentenced to 1 or 2 years imprisonment. Two were given suspended sentences and two others exempted from serving their sentences.

On 6 December 1979 Acting President Choi Kyu-hah was elected President. On 7 December 1979 ER No.9 was rescinded and 68 people imprisoned under it were released. This brought the total of ER No.9 violators released since President Park's death to 132.

On 12 December 1979 Major General Chun Doo-hwan led a group of soldiers who arrested Martial Law Commander General Chung and 15 or so other senior soldiers. Chung was later sentenced to seven years' for dereliction of duty in connection with President Park's assassination. He was released in July 1980. This action on December 12 1979 generated widespread fear that a military coup was about to take place, but little was heard from this group for several months.

Between mid-December 1979 and mid-April 1980 there was a growing general belief that the restrictive measures of the Yushin system were bound to be rescinded in response to popular demand. Despite censorship, the press was relatively free except as regards discussion of the martial law command. Vigorous public debate was conducted on revision of the constitution.

On 29 February 1980 the political and civil rights of 684 people convicted of political offences, including former presidential candidate Kim Dae-jung and former President Yun Po-sun, had their political and civil rights restored. Other political prisoners of conscience convicted under the Anti-Communist Act such as Kim Chi-ha and those convicted in the Peoples Revolutionary Party (PRP) case, remained in prison.

Despite the laws against collective bargaining and collective action, numerous strikes occurred, which achieved wage increases of as much as 30 per cent, better working conditions and removal of company men from union positions. The government made it clear that it would intervene only if the union activities got violent or spread beyond workplaces.

In mid-March 1980 students began to demonstrate in a number of universities. Initially, they demanded the dismissal of professors and university presidents accused of close collaboration with the Park Government, academic autonomy, direct election of student body officers and an end to military training drill for students. After Chun Doo-hwan (while retaining his post as chief of the Army Security Command) was appointed Director of the KCIA on April 16 student demonstrations against military drill began to assume wider proportions and to be about a range of national political issues. They took place against the background of the continuation of martial law, the indefinite timetable of political reform, and the government's initiative in itself drafting a constitution while the National Assembly had almost completed its draft. The student demands included ending martial law, democratic elections before the end of the year, freedom for trade unions, an end to censorship and the resignation of Major General Chun Doo-hwan, Prime Minister Shin Hyong-hwak and President Choi Kyu-hah.

As the demonstrations spread all over the country, the Minister of Education, Kim Ok-gil, tried to persuade the students to restrict their demonstrations to their campuses and in return gave assurances that there would be no police interference. The students, however, began to hold more and more large but mainly peaceful off-campus demonstrations. On 14 and 15 May 1980 tens of thousands of students clashed with police in

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Dae Jung, Human Rights in S. Korea

(Continued from page 4)

Seoul and major provincial cities. In response to an indication by Prime Minister Shin Hyong-hwak that the government would try to speed up the political timetable, coupled with a plea to halt demonstrations the students in Seoul called off the protests scheduled for May 16, the anniversary of the 1961 military coup which brought President Park to power. Demonstrations continued, however, in some provincial cities, including Kwangju.

Student demonstrations have in the past proved to be a powerful element in South Korean politics. Widespread student demonstrations in early 1960, protesting against fraudulent elections, had caused the resignation of the country's first President, Syngman Rhee.

By Friday 16 May both Kim Jong-pil, leader of the government party, and Kim Young-sam, head of the opposition NDP, had made it clear that they believed the student demands were just and that their parties intended to vote the following week, when the National Assembly met, for martial law to be repealed. According to Article 54(5) of the constitution such a vote by a majority of the Assembly would require the President to repeal martial law.

B. South Korea under Nationwide Martial Law May 17- Aug. 1980

Since the ending of the three-year war in Korea in 1953, curtailments of fundamental rights in South Korea have been consistently justified by what the government described as the "threat from the North".

On May 17 nationwide martial law was declared by the nominal head of the Martial Law Command, General Lee Hui-song who stated that this was necessary because "the whole country is now under a state of emergency, considering the current moves of North Korea and the disturbances throughout the country". This means that legally the President is now the only government official not under the direction of the Martial Law Command. The martial law decree was strengthened:

1. All political activity was banned, including any assembly or demonstration for political purposes. This included closure of the National Assembly.
2. Universities and colleges which had reopened were closed again until further notice.
3. An explicit ban on strikes was added to the prohibition on being "absent from work without good reasons", and on sabotage.
4. To the prohibition on "spreading groundless rumours" was added "the act of slandering the former and present heads of state and the use of declaration and language in the same vein as used by North Korea and any other agitating remarks and acts corrupting public meetings will not be permitted".

The martial law declaration was followed within hours by the arrest of student leaders and others involved in the movement for democracy and human rights in South Korea. The estimates of the number arrested vary greatly, but Amnesty International has the names of more than 200 people who have been charged with violations of the martial law decree or are being held for investigation by the authorities. Amongst those arrested are a number of former prisoners of conscience who had been adopted by Amnesty International, including former presidential candidate Kim Dae-jung, who was widely believed to be the leading candidate for the next election; church leaders Moon Ik-hwan, Yun Ban-ung, In Myung-jin and Lee Hae-dong; poet Koh Eun; former professors, Lee Mun-young and Suh Nam-dong and former lawyer Hahn Seung-hon, who is also Executive Director of the Korean Section of Amnesty International. The offices of Amnesty International Korea and those of a number of other political organizations have been closed by the authorities. Also arrested on charges of corruption were a group of prominent Park government figures, including Kim Jong-pil, the head of the ruling Democratic Republican Party and one of the three main presidential candidates, and Kim Young-sam, leader of the New Democratic Party and another possible presidential candidate, was placed under arrest.

On 18 May paratroopers under the Martial Law Command attacked demonstrators in Kwangju who were mainly students from Chonnam and Chosun Universities protesting against the imposition of nationwide martial law. The demonstrators called for the immediate end to martial law, the resignation of Major General Chun, restoration of democracy, the release of Kim Dae-jung and other political prisoners and the commutation of the death sentence passed on Kim Jae-kyu, the former Director of the KCIA and his four co-defendants. (They were executed on 24 May.) At least 40 people were killed in these attacks in the course of which the paratroopers were reported to have used bayonets and rifle butts to subdue demonstrators. It has been widely reported that the paratroopers attacked young people at random even when they were not demonstrators. The demonstrations are said by generally reliable sources to have been peaceful before the attack began. The use of military force for crown control is highly unusual in the Republic of Korea (ROK). The ROK has a great many trained, well-equipped riot police who are generally used for crown control. They were used in Seoul on 14 and 15 May. As far as Amnesty International is aware deaths of demonstrators at the hands of riot police have never been confirmed.

On ensuing days, in Kwangju up to 300,000 demonstrators on the streets at any given time in a city with a popultion of 800,000 took control of the city and commandeered armoured cars, rifles, ammunition and explosives. The military withdrew from the city and surrounded it. In the meantime, similar disturbances broke out in more than 10 other towns in the south-western Cholla Province, the most notable of which was Mokpo, the home-town of Kim Dae-jung. Although the citizens burned specific targets like broadcasting stations accused of issuing government propaganda, eye-witness reports indicate that there was little destruction of property and no looting.

The military recaptured Kwangju city on 27 May after considerable bloodshed. The Martial Law Command published a list of 148 civilians killed. The majority of those killed were students, but the list shows a broad cross-section of the population ranging in age from small children to the elderly. Other sources have put the number of deaths at around 1,200. Effective censorship of the domestic news media prevented dissemination within Korea of news stories and photographs about these events which were reaching the outside world and may well have prevented the disturbances from spreading to Seoul and other parts of the country. Several thousand people were taken in for investigation by the martial law authorities in connection with the events in Kwangju, but, according to the government, most of them were freed by 2 August.

On 31 May the Martial Law Command announced the formation of a 25 member "Committee for Emergency Measures for National Security" composed of cabinet members, generals and a few others. The committee was described as being designed to advise and assist President Choi and to facilitate coordination between the cabinet and the MLC. The committee Chairman is Major General Chun Du-hwan who also heads the standing committee which is technically subordinate to the committee and handles day to day affairs. In fact subsequent events have revealed that Major General Chun Doo-hwan who also heads the ful figure in the government and that these committees are his main instruments of government.

The Committee has initiated an extensive "Purification Movement" with the proclaimed goal of removing corrupt and unpatriotic elements from all aspects of Korean life. Among the first to suffer were Kim Jong-pil and the nine other formerly high ranking officials who, in return for "voluntarily" returning $140 million obtained by corruption and promising to quit politics, were given immunity from prosecution.

While acting head of the KCIA until 2 June, Major General Chun purged 300 KCIA officials. In July 232 high ranking government officials and more than 8,000 other civil servants and employees in government enterprises were fired for corruption and inefficiency. Banks and companies have been purged also. The practice has been to allow each institution a quota of 5 per cent or more of its personnel dismissed and to decide which individuals to dismiss. Between 15 and 20 National Assembly members, including six from the government party were purge targets also. More than 600 teachers and education officials were dismissed in early August.

The "Purification Movement" has been extended to include "hooligans, drug pushers, smugglers, swindlers, extortioners, thieves and habitual gamblers". The government announced the round up of 17,000 such people on 17 August and another 13,000 on 14 August. They were to be reformed or punished by a variety of means including detention and military service. There is no indication that this round-up has been prompted by overt criminal acts or that those rounded up have been given legal assistance.

The press has received particular attention from the MLC. On 9 June eight journalists were taken in for questioning about spreading "vicious, groundless rumours" about Kwangju. They included Suh Dong-kyo head of the Research Department of the *Kyunghyang Shinmun* newspaper, and Shim Song-mu, city desk reporter of the *Dong A Ilbo*. On 20 June they were formally charged with violating Martial Law Regulation No. 10 and the Anti-Communist Law. On 30 July the Martial Law Command announced that all reporters were to be dismissed who:

1. were not sufficiently enthusiastic anti-communists;
2. had joined a strike to oppose military censorship of the news from Kwangju
3. had close links with politicians;
4. were known to be corrupt;
5. "have been accused of corruption by society".

Estimates of the numbers likely to be affected ranged from 100 to 1,000, but on 5 August official Korean sources were reported as putting the number to be dismissed at 350. Journalists put the total at 383. In the meantime, on 1 August the authorities announced that the publishing licences of 172 periodicals had been revoked "for corrupt, obscene, depraved or distorted reporting". Of these 172, 120 were periodicals sold on news stands (that is 26 per cent of all such periodicals). Fifty-two were organs of businesses, union and other periodicals distributed free (5.3 per cent of the periodicals). They comprise a wide range of publications, including shoddy weekly magazines, local newspapers, glossy pro-government publications, the journalists' associations' magazine and the most prestigious intellectual journals, such as Ham Sok-hon's "Voice of the People" and Paik Nak-chung's "Creating and Criticism". The rationale of the selection process is not immediately apparent except in the clearly political cases. Several thousand people have lost their jobs as a result of the closing of these publications.

Steps have been taken against the foreign press also. The correspondents of all but one of the major Japanese papers and news services have been expelled and their offices closed. A reading of the Yomiuri Shinbun, whose office reopened this year after being closed for several years, appears to indicate that it is giving less coverage to controversial Korean stories than the Japanese press in general. Moreover, recently the Korean journalists working for major foreign papers were taken in for several days of questioning. They have, however, been released.

These measures against the press will further hinder the already difficult task of gathering reliable information on prisoners of conscience, trials, torture, conditions of imprisonment etc.

Various Korean Government sources, including General Chun Doo-hwan, have made it clear to the press that the constitution revision process is reaching its final stage and a document will be produced providing for a system concentrating power in the hands of an indirectly elected President, thus perpetuating a feature of the current Yushin Constitution. This is said to be necessary because of the social and economic crisis the nation has suffered since President Park's death.

Kim Dae-jung, Kim Young-sam and Kim Jong-pil have now been eliminated as possible contenders for the presidency. Major General Chun was recently, on 6 August 1980, promoted to full general, and on 16 August President Choi resigned in a move that was publicly acknowledged in the censored press to clear the way for General Chun's presidency. On 27 August General Chun Doo-hwan became President under the unamended Yushin Constitution. The Constitution will apparently be amended later and he is widely expected to be elected as President again later this year.

Amnesty International's adoption program includes both prisoners of conscience arrested before as well as after the imposition of martial law. Some of them have been brought to trial in groups, allegedly for having attempted to organize the overthrow of the government.

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Kim Dae Jung and other 23 dissident leaders are waiting for their court-martial

Rodong Sinmun on DPRK Stance On Iran-Iraq Disputes

PYONGYANG, Oct. 4 (KCNA) – It is entirely contradictory to our principled stand for us to support any one side and slander the other in the question of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. There can never be such a thing.

So says Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Oct. 4 in a commentary of its editorial board refuting some foreign press reports distorting the stand of our country on the Iran-Iraq incident.

Follows the full text of the commentary titled "Peace Must Be Restored at an Early Date in the Middle East":

The armed conflict which broke out recently between Iraq and Iran is being further expanded and relations between the two countries are extremely aggravated.

This has heightened tension in the whole area of the Middle East, gravely endangering peace and extensively complicating the situation.

The peaceloving people of the world are concerned about this and hope that the armed conflict will be soon terminated.

Many non-aligned countries, third world countries expressed the view that the continuation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq should be unfavourable to both of them and profit only imperialists and Zionists and hold that the abnormal relations between the two countries should be settled peacefully and fairly at an early date.

We have the same view and stand as these countries on the armed conflict in the Middle East.

But, some foreign news agencies are spreading reports of late contradictory to our country's stand on the Iran-Iraq incident.

Our stand on the Iraq-Iran armed conflict is clear and is already widely known to the world.

It is entirely contradictory to our principled stand for us to support any one side and slander the other in the question of the armed conflict between the two countries. There cannot be such a thing.

As manifested on many occasions by our Party and the Government of the DPRK, we invariably take it as an important principle of foreign policy to support the just cause of all the new-emerging countries, non-aligned countries struggling against imperialism and for national independence, progress and peace and to unite with these countries and develop relations of friendship and cooperation with them, and are making efforts to this end.

Our country, Iran and Iraq are alike members of the non-aligned movement, standing on the common front against imperialism and advancing along the same road of building a new life. Proceeding from the commonness of the past position and the commonness of the present fighting goal, we have forged friendly relations with both of Iran and Iraq and are closely supporting and cooperating with them in the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Therefore, when the conflict broke out recently between Iraq and Iran, we were deeply worried about it and sincerely hoped for the normalisation of the relations between Iran and Iraq.

For us taking such attitude, there cannot be such thing as supporting any one side and not supporting the other in the armed conflict. We have long developed friendly and cooperative relations with Iraq and fought jointly hand in hand with her in the international arena, holding high the banner of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment. We have actively supported the struggle of the Iraqi people against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. The friendship between Korea and Iraq accords with the interests of the two peoples and contributes to the common cause of the non-aligned movement.

We value the Korea-Iraq friendship forged, consolidated and developed through a historical period. There will be no change in this stand of ours.

The same can be said of our relations with Iran after the revolution.

We have all along maintained a just stand in the method of dealing with disputes arising among member nations of the non-aligned movement.

As clearly manifested again in the communique on the joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in June, we have attached great importance to the role played by the non-aligned movement as an independent political force, anti-imperialist force and anti-war peaceloving force of our era in the struggle for national liberation, social progress, the preservation of peace, a fair solution of international disputes and for the realisation of complete equality among nations and have exerted sincere efforts to prevent the split of this movement and strengthen its unity and cohesion.

From this stand, we considered that a dispute between non-aligned countries, which may occur due to temporary factors, is an internal affair on all accounts between brothers marching hand in hand for the realisation of the common aim and held that it should be settled peacefully by the parties concerned and has taken it a firm principle not to stand by any one side of the dispute and fan it.

This is a way beneficial to solving a dispute fairly in time.

It goes without saying that the Iran-Iraq conflict cannot be an exception to this stand and principle of ours.

In an article titled "Abnormal Situation in Arabs Gulf Area" carried in Sept. 27 issue of our paper, we expressed our sincere hope that the present Iraq-Iran dispute would be smoothly settled by the parties concerned and the principle of non-aligned movement without any outside interference fairly and peacefully through negotiation in conformity with their national interests and with the general interests of the non-aligned movement.

This principled stand of ours is welcomed by many countries of the world and broad public opinion. This proves the justness and fairness of our stand.

If non-aligned countries set themselves against each other and cause a dispute, it will not only endanger their national independence, but also do only harm to the non-aligned movement. This is precisely what the imperialists desire. The imperialists and colonialists try to weaken the non-aligned movement, the new-emerging forces from within by the tactics of split and alienation in an attempt to attain their aggressive end.

The Middle East is a chief object of such intrigues of the imperialists.

An armed conflict between countries in this region may give the imperialists a pretext of armed intervention and result in endangering peace.

We once again express the expectation and belief that these countries will settle the dispute peacefully through negotiation in conformity with their national interests and the common interests of the non-aligned movement.

S. Korean Monthly "Sin Tong-A"

Scenes of Labor Disputes (4)

Formation of Trade Unions

(Continued from the previous issue)

Coinciding with debate on political development, movements demanding the restoration of the three labor rights are surging ahead, together with popular demand for democratization of society.

Under such circumstances, the activities of trade unions are gradually being increased. In particular, the union movement played an active role in the Kyongin district (Seoul and Inchon). Activities of newly organized trade unions in Taegu and Masan attracted our attention. Several trade unions were formed in Taegu and achieved successful results.

The Kyongbuk branch of the Korean Metal Workers' Union organized 500 workers at five chapter trade unions after March. The Kyongbuk branch of the Korean Textile Workers' Union organized 1,000 workers at the Chungan Textile Company. The Kyongbuk branch of the Korean Chemical Workers' Union organized about 2,000 workers into eight trade unions.

Trade union activities are severely restricted in the free export zone, under the "Special Law on Foreign-Invested Enterprises" enacted in 1969, aimed at accelerating foreign investment. Organization of trade unions and workers strike are restricted there. However, stimulated by widespread demand for democratization, efforts to form trade unions are beginning in the Masan Free Export Zone (South Kyongsang Province), too.

At the end of March, a trade union was organized at the Pukrung Company, engaged in freezing processed marine products. On Apr. 23, trade unions were organized at the Chongsang Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. and the Korean San Yop Precision Machinery Ind. Co., Ltd.

*The Korean Sang Yop Precision Machinery Ind. Co., Ltd. was the third to have a trade union in the Masan Free Export Zone. On Apr. 24, the trade union of workers of this company held a meeting at the Masan Workers' Hall with the participation of 51 trade union members. At the meeting, they adopted resolution, demanding the right to association, guarantee of collective bargaining, protection of workers' rights, promotion of workers to higher posts and establishment of a cooperative system of workers and management. The meeting elected the chairman of trade union.

More than 120,000 workers are working at about 100 enterprises in the Riri district (North Cholla Province). A trade union was organized in April at the Namyang Material Company in the free export zone, which is fully owned by a Japanese enterprise. Trade unions were also organized in five enterprises in the Riri Industrial Complex, including the Ssangyong Textile Company and the Tongyang Products Company. In addition, eight trade unions were organized after the Oct. 26 incident (Pak Jung Hi was shot to death on Oct. 26 last year) at the Sang Yang Foods Co., Ltd. and the Olympos Electronic Co., Ltd.

In the Ulsan district (South Kyongsang Province), a trade union was organized at a company producing materials of nylon and ammonium sulfate fertilizer. The union with about 120 members is affiliated with the Korean Chemical Workers' Union.

801 Labor Disputes By End of April

The economic growth rate in the first quarter of this year was 3.5%, the lowest record. This is 9.3 percentage points lower than the comparable period of last year. Particularly depressed were the mining and manufacturing industries.

According to a survey by the economic planning board the operation rate of manufacturing industries in February this year was 68.2%, down 15 percentage points from the same month of last year. According to statistics released by the ministry of commerce and industry, 24% of the mining enterprises either reduced or discontinued their operations because of stagnated sales and financial difficulties.

Of the 801 labor disputes which occurred this year until the end of April, 560(70%) were due directly to delays in the payment of wages.

Recession induced closure or discontinuation of operations and delays in wage payment are pressuring the living of workers who are facing with increasing living difficulties. Therefore, workers sometimes sell machinery to get their back wages paid.

*The Taerim Sewing Company went bankrupt on January 20, and 85 employees didn't receive their wages for November and December. Ri Jong Suk and other employees rushed to the factory and tried to sell 48 sewing machines sequestered by creditors. However, they were arrested by the police.

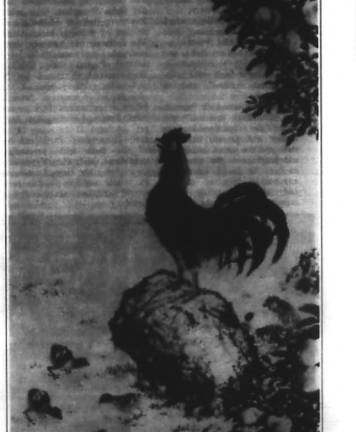
*Big financial groups are also hit by the depression.

About 3,000 workers of the Tong Myung Timber Co., one of the financial groups of Pusan ceased operation from Mar. 31 due to the shortages of raw materials and funds.

The nation's biggest fisheries company, the Koryo Ocean Company, dismissed its employees, but about 2,700 workers and their families are demanding that the wages in arrears of payment, totaling 700 million won, be paid.

*Some 100 employees of the Samwon Company in Kwangju, North Cholla Province on Apr. 23 staged a sit-in demanding payment of 3,300 million won as wages in arrears.

In a depression, which bring in its train reduced operation, suspension and stoppage of business and delays in wage payment, it is only workers who are made to suffer. Dismissal and delays in wage payment mean a death sentence to workers who are barely eking out their living. The serious part of the labor scene in south Korea is that labor disputes are occurring over delays in wage payment, not for wage hike. (To be continued)



Korean Paintings "Backyard" By Chong Jong Yo

Amnesty International Report

C. Prisoners of Conscience and Cases of Particular Concern to Amnesty International

(Continued from page 5)

Although Amnesty International has received reports that hundreds of people have been arrested since 17 May, for instance, Jay Mathews says 700 in Seoul, 500 in Kwangju in the International Herald Tribune on 27 June 1980, it has been extremely difficult to get precise information about who has been arrested. Many arrested on 17 May and since have been held incommunicado, which gives rise to serious concern about their treatment. The restrictions on the press discussed above and the Korean Government's refusal to allow an Amnesty International mission to enter Korea has increased Amnesty International's disquiet about abuses of human rights reported to it. Cases in addition to those described below will be investigated and taken up as further information becomes available.

The "South Korean National Liberation Front" Case

During August 1979 and subsequently in October and November 1979, up to 110 people were arrested in connection with an alleged pro-communist group, the "South Korean National Liberation Front (SKNLF), which the police said aimed to topple the government in order to establish a socialist state. On 14 November 1979 the authorities announced the arrest of 23 more people in connection with the case, including Lee Jae-oh, Secretary General of Amnesty International Korea Committee, who had previously been adopted as a prisoner of conscience after he had been arrested in August 1979 for criticizing the government. Im Hong-yong, a literary critic and member of the Executive Board of Amnesty International's Korean Committee was also among the 23 arrested in November.

The trial of 73 of those arrested, including Lee Jae-oh and Im Hong-yong, opened in Seoul District Criminal Court on 4 February 1980. They were charged under the Anti-Communist Law and the National Security Law. Relatives had been denied contact with the defendants for more than three months, and Amnesty International received several allegations that "confessions" had been extracted under torture, one prisoner reportedly sustaining a broken spine.

The 73 defendants were sentenced on 2 May 1980. Four people: Lee Jae-mun, a former newspaper reporter; Choi Sok-jin, a researcher; Shin Hyang-shik, a graduate of Seoul National University. Four others were sentenced to life imprisonment, and up to 23 reportedly acquitted. Two were already adopted as prisoners of conscience by Amnesty International which is investigating the cases of the prisoners now serving sentences.

The "People's Revolutionary Party" Case

In July 1974, 22 members of the so-called "People's Revolutionary Party" (PRP) were convicted under Emergency Regulations on charges of having planned to overthrow the government and replace it with a regime sympathetic to North Korea. The trial of the 22 defendants was held before a military tribunal. Hearings were closed, only one family member of each defendant being allowed to attend. "Confessions" by the accused were admitted in evidence, even though extracted under torture, details of which are described in the 1975 *Report of an Amnesty International Mission to the Republic of Korea*. The 42 prosecution witnesses gave evidence in the absence of defence lawyers, who were apparently under house arrest. Lawyers were refused permission to cross-examine prosecution witnesses, and defence witnesses were not allowed. Government newspapers proclaimed the guilt of the defendants before the verdict had actually been given.

In April 1975 the Supreme Court upheld the death sentences passed on eight of those convicted in the case and confirmed 16 prison sentences of between 15 years and life imprisonment which were imposed on the remaining accused. Before the eight were condemned to death could exercise their right under Court Martial Law and the Code of Criminal Procedure to petition the Supreme Court for a retrial and petition the President for mercy, they were unlawfully hanged. The Amnesty International 1975 mission report concluded that the charges were fabricated. It has adopted the 16 sentenced to terms of imprisonment as prisoners of conscience.

The Korea Christian Academy Case

Prosecutions were brought in May 1979 against six staff members of the Korea Christian Academy and a professor who worked with the Academy. On 17 April 1979 the Korean press reported that the seven had been arrested on suspicion of forming a "pro-communist group" in June 1976 because they had listened to North Korean radio broadcasts, possessed Marxist-Leninist books published in North Korea and had tried to "organize a base involving peasants, workers, youths, students and women and spread the secret cell with an aim of building a Socialist State in South Korea". Under the Anti-Communist Law, under which the seven were tried, people who belong or are affiliated to, praise, or in any other way encourage or help an anti-state organization, may be punished with imprisonment for five to seven years. By 20 April 1979 only three of the accused had been allowed access to their lawyers. None were allowed to see members of their families until 12 May 1979 and Amnesty International received reports that during the trial, which started on 14 July, all the defendants stated that they had been tortured in order to compel them to sign "confessions".

The allegations included prolonged beatings, burning with cigarettes, threats of execution and deprivation of sleep. On the grounds of these allegations, the judge dismissed the testimony obtained by KCIA and the Prosecutor during interrogation but found all seven guilty on other evidence and sentenced them to terms of imprisonment of between one and a half and seven years. In January 1980 the Appeal Court reduced five of the sentences and acquitted two of the defendants. Another two were given suspended sentences and released. All had been adopted by Amnesty International as prisoners of conscience.

The Case against Kim Dae Jung and 23 Others

Kim Dae-jung and his 23 co-defendants, whose names are attached in an Appendix to this report, were arrested together with many others on 17 May 1980 immediately after the declaration of nationwide Martial Law. They were incommunicado until just before their trial began on 14 August, giving grounds for serious concern about their treatment and prompting rumours of torture.

On 4 July the Martial Law Command issued a report on the investigation entitled in Korean "The Results of the Investigation of the Case of Kim Dae-jung's Sedition Plot", which appeared in full in the government controlled *Korean Herald* headlined "Kim Dae-jung Masterminds Kwangju Riot". This report asserts that the 23 co-defendants and a number of other people were being organized by Kim Dae-jung in a conspiracy "to provoke a bloody mass revolution" so that he could take over power. Kim Dae-jung is accused of being the organizational and financial force behind both the student demonstrations before 17 May and the Kwangju insurrection which began on 19 May.

According to the indictment of 1 August the charges against the defendants include violation of the Criminal Code provision on plotting sedition, the Anti-Communist Law, the Martial Law Decree and the Foreign Currency Control Act. According to the Korean press only the Reverend Suh Nam-dong is accused of Anti-Communist Law violations, but other reports indicate Kim Dae-jung has also been charged under this law. He is now being tried with 13 of his 23 co-defendants, who include seven students, three Christian pastors, a journalist and three university professors.

During July considerable concern was caused over the matter of adequate legal counsel for the defendants. On 16 July Park Se-kyong, Lee Don-myong and Hong Sung-woo, three noted civil rights lawyers who were members of the Human Rights Committee's Lawyers Committee of the Korean National Council of Churches and who have defended Kim Dae-jung before, were taken in for questioning. Hong Sung-woo and Lee Don-myong were released on 18 July and immediately resigned from the Lawyers Committee. Park Se-kyong was formally charged with violations of Martial Law Regulations on 25 July and reportedly is in Seoul Sudaemoon Prison awaiting trial before court martial.

The trial began on 14 August with the six-hour reading of a 156-page indictment. Apparently the question of whether or not to allow defence counsel had not then been resolved because several of the defendants stated that they had not yet had an opportunity to choose lawyers. The court told them that they would still have this opportunity.

In a joint statement, relatives of the prisoners claim to have been unable to obtain legal counsel of their choice, saying that lawyers normally handling civil rights cases had been taken into custody. A few days before the trial started, they said the authorities had tried to force them to select lawyers, but they had refused to. Six lawyers are reported to have appeared to act on Kim Dae-jung's behalf, but his wife has so far refused to agree to their appointment as his lawyers.

There has been widespread international disquiet about the trial of Kim Dae-jung and his co-defendants. Official concern has been voiced by both the United States and the Japanese Governments, and possible death sentences passed in the trial would have a negative effect on those countries' relations with the Republic of Korea.

During the third day of the trial, Mr. Kim stated that he did not believe in violence and categorically refuted prosecution allegations that he tried to cause student disturbances to overthrow the government. He stated he was kept in an underground room and was questioned continuously for 60 days for 15 hours a day, "until I signed some documents against my will". Sometimes I was stripped from my clothes and brought to the very pain of torture" he reportedly said. At the time of writing, the trial of Mr. Kim and his co-defendants is continuing. Both local and foreign journalists' reports are subject to strict military censorship, despite strong assurances received previously by Amnesty International from government representatives that the trial would be completely open.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Sept. 2

- A government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Information and Tourism, arrived in Pyongyang by air.
- A delegation of the All Japan Political Confederation of Local Autonomy Government Workers' Unions headed by Yamazaki Noboru, Member of the House of Councillors of Japan and Chairman of the All Japan Political Confederation of Local Autonomy Government Workers' Unions, arrived in Pyongyang by air.
- A delegation of the Society of Friends in the United States arrived in Pyongyang by air.
- A delegation of the Iwate Prefectural People's Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity headed by Obara Takero, Chairman of the General Federation of the Iwate Prefectural Workers' Unions of Japan and representative member of the Iwate Prefectural Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, arrived in Pyongyang.
- The second friendship visiting group of China headed by Wu Hongxiang, Secretary of the Fujian Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy Governor of Fujian Province, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

Sept. 3

- A delegation of the Korea Architects Union headed by Kim Ung Sang left Pyongyang by plane for the Soviet Union.
- Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal, met the government delegation of the DPRK. Referring to the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Nepal and Korea, the Nepalese king expressed support to the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country.

Sept. 4

- Cho Sang Muk, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Bulgaria, presented his credentials to Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in Sofia. The Bulgarian president stressed that the Bulgarian people had always supported and would continue to support the policy of the party and the government of the DPRK to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and create a favorable climate for the peaceful reunification of the country.
- An accord on cooperation between the Korean Journalists Union and the Soviet Journalists Union was signed in Pyongyang.
- The Second Women's Volleyball Selection of Czechoslovakia arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Sept. 5

- An agreement on exchange of information and mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Zimbabwe News Agency was signed in Pyongyang.
- M. Rezaul Karim, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Sept. 6

- A delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by its Chairman and Chairman of Japan Teacher's Union Makieda Motofumi arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- A party workers delegation of the WPK headed by Chon Su Gil left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Cuba.
- A movie delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Song Gyu left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 14th Congress of the Union of International Cinema Technical Association (UNIATEC) scheduled in Bulgaria.

Sept. 7

- A parliamentary group delegation of the DPRK headed by Ku Il Son, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 67th General Meeting of the Inter Parliamentary Union scheduled in the German Democratic Republic.
- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea left Pyongyang by plane to participate in an international symposium to be held in Yugoslavia.

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Sept. 2

- Chon Du Hwan ordered the cabinet to take measures immediately to re-employ the government officers and public officers who had been dismissed during the purification campaign.

Sept. 3

- According to a report made by the economic planning board and the central bank, wholesale prices rose 30% and consumer prices 21.7% in the first eight months of this year, the highest record since the first oil crisis.
- Gleysteen, U.S. ambassador to south Korea, conferred with Chon Du Hwan and handed a personal letter of the U.S. President Jimmy Carter to him.

Sept. 8

- Galliner, General Secretary of the International Press Institute disclosed in the interview in Helsinki that 30% of journalists were dismissed, many reporters are killed or imprisoned in south Korea today and strongly denounced the restriction on speech and press by Chon Du Hwan.
- Chon Du Hwan attending the 17th graduation ceremony of the Third Military Academy declared that the first task in building a democratic welfare state is maintaining national security and emphasized "threats from the north," trying to justify his policy of oppression.
- The Seoul higher court concluded a second-instance trial of those connected with the south Korean national liberation front case. The court sentenced Ri Jae Mun and Sin Hyang Sik to death as the first instance court did and five persons including An Jae Gu and Che Sok Chin to life imprisonment and remaining 66 defendants to imprisonment ranging from eight months to 15 years.
- The U.S. Defence Department announced that it had submitted to the Congress for approval a proposal to sell to south Korea arms amounting to 88,000,000 dollars, including F4 Phantom fighterbombers.

Sept. 8

- A military delegation of Nigeria headed by M. I. Wushishi, Deputy Chief of Army Staff, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- An agreement on the exchange of news and cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the ADN News Agency of the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Sept. 9

- Albert S. Talalla, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Malaysia to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- An Iranian journalists delegation headed by Hasaan Porujavadi, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the Iranian paper "Englelabe Eslami", arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

Draft Constitution: Replay Of "Yusin Constitution"

Seoul's Chon Du Hwan junta unveiled its draft "Constitution" on Sept. 29. The draft consists of a preamble, the text of 131 articles and supplementary rules of 10 articles. Within 60 days of its announcement, the draft must be put to a national referendum for approval at least by a majority of the voters. No date is fixed for the plebiscite, which is reported to be held in late October.

With the draft "Constitution" approved, there will be elections for a new chief executive and the legislature before June 30 next year. One report indicated that the date for such elections might be advanced.

The draft "Constitution" may be described as an effort to put in order a judicial structure whereby to complete the Chon junta. An official briefing projects the draft as a maximum compression of a state ideal of security, order and of national aspirations for democracy.

Despite this explanation, the draft "Constitution" is clearly intended to perpetuate the Chon junta in power as the present "Yusin Constitution" was used to justify the permanent hold of Pak Jung Hi on power.

Digging Seeds of Democracy

In announcing the draft, Chon issued a statement and said, "With primary stress on an indigenous democratic concept, concrete contents for program to democracy have been incorporated in the draft Constitution."

Pak did the same thing. Advocating first "nationalistic democracy" and then "Korean-style democracy," Pak nipped every bud of democracy, far from moving in the direction of democracy. Like father, like son. It is a foregone conclusion that Chon will go the length of digging seeds of democracy, instead of nipping its shoots.

An elementary rule of democracy requires a normal majority consultation and representative system. Why has such principle been violated in south Korea? Martial law prohibits all political activities and suspends the functions of the legislature, a "Constitution"-stipulated place for deliberations. Martial law was invoked when both the ruling and Opposition parties reached basic agreement on the draft Constitution except for its preamble. Yet it was totally disregarded.

Moreover, the "Constitutional" amendment committee, an advisory organ to the chief executive, has been prevented from functioning normally. Former "President" Choi Gyu Ha activated it in mid-March, four months after his inauguration. Work on the present draft "Constitution" began in earnest on Aug. 8 "after the Special Committee for National Security Measures established a proper social order." (The Choson Ilbo, Sept. 10)

Chon expelled 12 members from the committee who displeased him and put it under his control. Former and present directors of the legislative bureau and their staff members were entrusted with drafting the "Constitution." Their draft was examined by the so-called six-member panel and approved by the committee after a perfunctory meeting. As if confirming it, Chon expressed appreciations to only 12 of the 68 members of the committee for their service.

If the draft were a genuine "democratic Constitution," there would no fear of referring it to deliberations. Well aware of its undemocratic nature, Chon refused to have it examined in detail.

The junta cites as evidence of the democratic nature the following: the draft "Constitution" allows political parties to be involved in a "Presidential" election, unlike the present "Constitution"; and the chief executive is not empowered any longer to elect one third of members of the legislature, with greatly reduced powers of dissolving the law-making body and invoking emergency measures.

Outcome of Next Elections

True, the provisions of the draft say so. What is self-evident now is the fact that Chon Du Hwan is assured of victory in the next "Presidential" election. Since the outcome of the election has been determined even before it is held, it does not matter for Chon whether other candidates are entered for the election or whether political parties are allowed to participate in it.

Most revealing is the fact that the parliamentary discussion of the draft "Constitution" was held for two days from Sept. 20. Although the draft is still within the period of notification, the resumed parliament did not discuss any other bill than giving post-factum endorsement to "Premier" Nam Dok U. Among the 185 MPs present were some noted Opposition figures. Yet, they all okayed him as new "Premier." Such type of voting is envisioned when Chon has decided to adopt indirect elections instead of direct "Presidential" elections.

The junta has declared in the draft "Constitution", "A fundamental principle is to eliminate in all areas evils of the old period." The supplementary rules of the draft state that the new "Constitution" dissolves the present legislature and all the existing political parties, with the Legislative Committee for State Security, formerly the Special Committee for National Security Measures, functioning as a law-making body, pending the formation of a new legislature.

Technically speaking, the elimination of "evils of the old period" can be achieved by legal measures to prohibit the existing politicians from participating in the politics of a "new era."

Precedents for Wiping Out Foes

There are precedents in south Korea: the law for the restriction of civil rights of undemocrats adopted after the April 19, 1960 Popular Uprising and the political activities-purification law approved after the May 16, 1961 coup. The civil rights restriction law instituted after the April 19 affair was applied to some 600 officials involved in the March 15 fraudulent elections which provoked the student revolution. The law was widely accepted as a proper one.

The post-May 15 coup purification law punished over 4,000 officials, including "National Assembly" members, blamed for the whole of the political situation which prevailed after the April 19 affair. Most of them were proponents of democratic order and far from guilty. The latest legal measure to be taken for the elimination of the past period's "evils" is said to be invoked against all those in and out of power who have engaged in political activities since the October "Yusin reforms" of 1972. One estimate puts at a record high the number of those to be punished. The sole yardstick is unconditional loyalty to Chon's "new era," regardless of association with "yusin." The criterion for it is to be set forth by the Chon-chaired Legislative Committee for State Security which also works out a law and proclaims it. The legislative committee plans to institute a new election law, a budget for next year, a tax law and many other major laws.

Leading opponents will be executed, those supposed to embarrass him expelled on charges of an illegal fortune-amassing, weak-kneed politicians forced into retirement and an opportunistic Opposition figure given a portfolio. What are the "new era" and "Koreanized democracy" being shaped in such a manner?

Ancient Greek democracy, applied to the upper crust, never to the populace, was far removed from the contemporary concept of democracy. Chon intends to root "democracy Chon Du Hwan style" in south Korea which applies only to those with unreserved allegiance to him and eliminates, oppresses and slaughters the majority of the population.

Chon Taking 2nd-Term

The draft "Constitution" gives a chief executive a seven-year term but bans a second term, providing for a peaceful transfer of power.

Generally speaking, the term of a president is four years as in the United States. Chon will remain in office for another one year till the next election: in short, he is first serving a four-year term and then a seven-year term. How can they argue that he is not perpetuating himself in power?

After serving two four-year terms, Pak Jung Hi ran for the third term by amending the "Constitutional" ban on a third term and saying with tears in his eyes, "This is my last candidacy." After winning the election, he virtually wiped out the election system under the October "Yusin reforms." There is nothing which prevents Chon, an adopted son of Pak, from doing the same things.

Despite the boast of "peaceful transfer of power," how can Chon describe as such the ouster of Choi Gyu Ha and his seizure of power? Every informed observer views Chon as a military dictator who seized power by the use of force. Everybody knows that he is responsible for the Kwangju Massacre and the death sentence passed on Kim Dae Jung, a world-famous democratic figure.

For Chon Du Hwan to produce "democratic Constitution" is like a wolf giving birth to a lamb.

It was not because of the undemocratic nature of the "Constitutions" that both Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi ruled with tyranny. In any event, a Constitution is worked out by the given ruler. The language of the Constitution is subject to expanded interpretation and amendment, when the ruler is undemocratic and dictatorial.

No genuine democratic Constitution or democratic society is out of sight so long as the ruling quarters are undemocratic and until a democratic government is formed.

Send Solidarity to 12th Chongryun Congress

Readers of The People's Korea throughout the world are kindly requested to send messages of solidarity to the 12th Congress of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) to be held in Tokyo from November 11 through 13.

One of the key factors which have contributed to the impressive conduct of Chongryun is international sympathy and support. Chongryun and the entire Korean community owe a great deal to the readers of The People's Korea, those who value peace, liberty and democracy and progressive international organizations.

A most important objective of the forthcoming 12th Congress is to review the conduct of Chongryun since its last Congress, assess the Korean and international situation and set forth a new action platform. The new action policy will stress the need to strengthen the organization of Chongryun on a basis of Juche contribute to the development and prosperity of the DPRK, aid the negotiated settlement of the reunification issues of the country, help restore democratic values in south Korea, defend the democratic rights of Koreans here, and deepen international bonds with the progressive figures and organizations of the world.

Messages of solidarity are expected to arrive by the opening of the 12th Chongryun Congress. The address of Chongryun is 2-14-15, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Chongryun is a genuine voice of the 700,000 Korean nationals in this country. It is led by the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung. Han Duk Su is Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun.

Chongryun has a Japan-wide network of local headquarters, chapters and sub-chapters, operates 153 regular schools for Korean children, from primary school to university, runs 37 credit associations. Affiliated with it are newspapers (the Korean language daily Choson Sinbo and foreign language weeklies including The People's Korea), bookshops, and art troupes

Korea Focus

Seoul Budget

South Korea's Chon Du Hwan junta announced on Sept. 30 a budget for 1981 scaled at 7,537.1 billion won. The new budget envisages a real economic growth of 5.5 percent, a price rise of 15 percent, exports of $20.5 billion and imports of $26 billion.

The Chon junta vigorously publicizes "a new era" and "the building of a democratic welfare society" in a bid to cover up its military dictatorship. "Premier" Nam Dok U in his inauguration news conference said, "A stable economic growth and improved welfare are tasks of the new government." Nam was once forced into retirement to take responsibility for the collapse of the non-existent "miracle of the Han River" and "the high economic growth" which was drummed up during the Pak Jung Hi era. He was a main architect of the "high growth policy."

It was anticipated that an economic expansion policy would be followed when Nam replaced the team of Sin Hyon Hwak who advocated low but stable growth. The 1981 budget seems to be an illusory one.

According to official figures released from the economic planning board, the south Korean economy showed a decline of 1.7 percent in the first quarter of this year and a decline of 5.9 percent in the second quarter. As of the end of June last, the wholesale prices rose 42 percent and the consumer prices 26.5 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

The "miracle of the Han River" was a gigantic growth of foreign debts, not an economic growth. In 1971 per-capita GNP was $252 and made a 6.4-fold increase to $1,624 in 1979. During the same period, the amount of foreign capital introduced swelled from $2,745 million to $22.5 billion, an 8.2-fold leap. According to official statistics, GNP as of the end of 1979 totalled 4,856 billion won in terms of the 1975 market value, or $30.9 billion at the exchange rate of the end of last year. In short, over 72 percent of GNP was foreign debts.

It is an ill-advised and irresponsible act to increase the budget by 29.9 percent over this year and attempt a 5.5 percent growth of the economy in total disregard for such economic situation.

This inflated budget increases the burden on the taxpayers. The south Korean budget shows an annual increase greater than the fictional GNP. As said earlier, GNP in 1979 increased 6.4 times over 1971, while the budget swelled 8.7 times from 516.1 billion won to 4,533.8 billion won during the same period.

The initial draft budget for 1980 was 5,843 billion won, up 28.9 percent from 1979, but the legislature reduced it by 38.9 billion won. An additional budget for this year was 589.7 billion won. The combined budget for this year shows an increase of 550.7 billion won from the original scale, up 41 percent from the previous year.

Therefore, per-capita taxes for this year are 171,338 won, while those for next year will reach 210,702 won, with the national and local taxes totalling 8,176.7 billion won. The Chon junta plans to institute newly "education taxes" starting next year. With this taken into account, per-capita taxes for next year will surpass a record high 223,586 won.

The military outlays will comprise 36.7 percent of the budget.

Again, the taxpayers will have to show utmost patience with the fratricidal war policy and oppression coupled with heavy taxation and the runaway inflationary spiral.

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